

## GLI

See't thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,  
The seat of desolation, void of light,  
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames  
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

The sacred influence  
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n  
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night  
A glimmering dawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,  
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;  
The rising motion of an infant ray  
Shot glimmering through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

On by the winds, extinct the signal lies;  
Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*  
When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales,  
He drove to pasture all the lusty males. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.  
On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court,  
got a glimmering who they were. *Wotton.*  
The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids;  
and there was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewish rites in  
it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLIMMER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Faint splendour; weak light.  
2. A kind of foil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies,  
dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an in-  
ducement to the writers of fables to give those bodies the  
name of mica and glimmer. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain  
and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic: talc, catiliver,  
or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or  
golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMMER, *n. f.* [glimmen, Dutch, to glow.]  
1. A weak faint light.  
Such vast room in nature,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our  
apprehensions, or which our shortighted reason having got  
some faint glimpse of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.  
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran? *Milton's P. Lost.*  
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;  
My manhood, long mistled by wand'ring fires,  
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,  
My pride struck out new fangles of her own. *Dryden.*

3. Transitory lustre.  
If I, celestial fire, in aught  
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,  
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;  
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.  
If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,  
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,  
If haply be thy will that I should know  
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;  
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel  
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.  
O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet  
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern  
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might  
from thence have a taste or glimpse of his present justice.  
*Hakewill on Providence.*

A man, used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one  
glimpse as would require a long discourse to lay before another,  
and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,  
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

b. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.  
There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of.  
*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

To GLISTEN, *v. n.* [glittan, German.] To shine; to sparkle  
with light.

The bleating kind  
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening earth,  
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson's Winter.*  
The ladies eyes glistened with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLISTER, *v. n.* [glitteren, German; glisteren, Dutch.] To  
shine; to be bright.  
The wars flame most in Summer, and the helmets glister  
brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How he glisters  
Through my dark rust! And how his piety  
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble lives in content,

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Tian to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The golden sun  
Gallops the zodiac in his glistering coach. *Shakespeare.*  
All that glisters is not gold. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
You were more the eye and talk

Of the court to day, than all  
Else that glisse'd in Whitehall. *Pen. Johnson's Underworld.*  
When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass,  
the mountains glistered therewith, and shined like lamps of  
fire. *Mac. vi. 39.*

Glister'd in one snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree  
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
It confil'd not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were  
of a pleasant redish colour, and glister'd prettily. *Bacon.*

GLISTER, *n. f.* [Properly written cypher, from *glister*.] See  
CLUSTER.

Now enters Bush with new state airs,  
His lordship's premier minister;  
And who, in all profound affairs,  
Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural glister, or one excretion whereby nature  
excludeth another; which, descending daily unto the  
bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto ex-  
pulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*

To GLITTER, *v. n.* [gleitran, Saxon.]  
1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.  
Steel gloses are more resplendent than the like plates of  
brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Essay on Re-  
marks.*

Before the battle joins, from afar  
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Scarce hadst thou time to unclench thy conquering blade;  
It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Gravel.*

2. To be specious; to be friking.  
Let them on the one hand see the most g'itting tempta-  
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it.  
*Deay of Pity.*

GLITTER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show;  
splendour.

Clad  
With what permissive glory since his fall  
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
A man has reason not to flourish too much upon the glitter  
of his fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.  
*Collier on Pride.*

GLITTERAND, Shining; sparkling. A participle used by  
Chaucer and the old English poets. This participial termina-  
tion is still retained in Scotland.

GLITTERINGLY, *adv.* [from glitter.] With shining lustre.  
To GLOAR, *v. a.* [gloeren, Dutch.]  
1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*  
2. To stare; to stare, as, what a gloarand queen.

To GLOAT, *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly  
written for glar.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.  
Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,  
And her deluding eyes to gloat for you. *Kaue's Jn. Shaw.*

GLOB, *n. f.* [from glow.] A glow-worm.  
GLOBATED, *adj.* [from globe.] Formed in shape of a globe;  
spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, *n. f.* [globe, French; globus, Latin.]  
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every  
part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.  
2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,  
Finding his royal enemy betray'd, *Shenstone.*  
Wept at his fall.  
Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it  
is plain he meant that he would make a species of creature  
that should have dominion over the other species of this ter-  
restrial globe. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geo-  
graphically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid  
down according to their places in the sky.  
The astrologer who spells the stars,  
Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye  
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

But raise thy thought from knave, nor think to find  
Such figures there as are in globes design'd. *Craik.*  
4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.  
Him round  
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd,  
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE Ananias, or covering flower, *n. f.* Camarandoides,  
The flowers are small, and cut into four segments, which  
are collected into squamose heads, from each of these scales  
is produced a single flower; the ovary in the bottom of the  
flower becomes a roundish crooked seed, contained in a thin  
pellicule or skin. *Müller.*

GLOBE Daisy, *n. f.* A kind of flower.

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GLOBE Fish, *n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.  
GLOBE Ranunculus, *n. f.* [bellero-ranunculus.]  
It hath single circumscribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the  
cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same  
colour with the flower. *Müller.*

GLOBE Thistle, *n. f.*  
It hath the whole appearance of a thistle: the leaves are  
produced alternately: the florets consist of one leaf, which is  
divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single  
floret has a scaly cup: the flowers are collected into a spheri-  
cal head, which has the common cup or covering. *Müller.*

GLOBOSE, *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] Spherical; round.  
Regions, to which  
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
Than what this garden is to all the earth,  
And all the sea; from one entire globe  
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Then form'd the moon  
Globe, and every magnitude of stars. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
GLOBOSITY, *n. f.* [from globe.] Sphericity; sphericity.  
Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that  
live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above  
the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more  
westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,  
and so lower and lower proportionally, 'till at last it appear  
not at all: no account can be given, but the globe of the  
earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLOBOUS, *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] When the accent is intended  
to be on the last syllable, the word should be written globe,  
when on the first globe: I have transferred hither a passage  
of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spheri-  
cal; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far  
Than all this globe earth in plain outspread,  
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge  
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;  
Large globous irons fly, of dreadful hiss,  
Singeing the air. *Phillips.*

GLOBULAR, *adj.* [globulus, Latin.] In form of a small sphere;  
round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be  
globular, there being no other figure so well fitted to the  
making of fluidity. *Gregory's Copied. Sac. b. i. c. 2.*

GLOBULARIA, *n. f.* [Lat. globularis, Fr.] A flower, which is  
composed of many florets, which are divided into several seg-  
ments, and have one lip. *Müller.*

GLOBULE, *n. f.* [globule, Fr. globulus, Lat.] Such a small par-  
ticle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red  
particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and  
are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract  
one another when they come within a due distance, and unite  
like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in their centre,  
to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opt.*  
Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a thin liquor  
called serum: the red globules are elastic, and will break:  
the vessels which admit the smaller globules, cannot admit the  
greater without a dissection. *Aristotle on Elements.*

GLOBULOUS, *adj.* [from globule.] In form of a small sphere;  
round.

The whiteness of such globulous particles proceeds from the  
air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE, *v. a.* [glomerare, Latin.] To gather into a  
ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION, *n. f.* [glomeratio, Latin.]  
1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.  
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small drops,  
which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 832.*

GLOMEROUS, *adj.* [glomeratus, Latin.] Gathered into a ball  
or sphere.

GLOOM, *n. f.* [gloom, Saxon, twilight.]  
1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.  
Glowing embers through the room,  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

This the feat,  
That we must change for heav'n's? This mournful gloom,  
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
The still night, not now, as ere men fell,  
Wholsome, and cool, and mild; but with black air  
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now withering in thy bloom,  
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*  
2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.  
To Gloom, *v. n.* [From the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now  
in use.  
His glistering armour made  
A little glooming light much like a shade. *Fairy Queen.*

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Scarcely had Phœbus in the glooming East  
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.  
3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.  
GLOOMILY, *adv.* [from gloomy.]  
1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.  
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not  
cheerfully.

See, he comes: how gloomily he looks!  
Gloomily retir'd *Dryden.*

The villain spider lives. *Thomson's Summer.*  
GLOOMINESS, *n. f.* [from gloomy.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.  
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of  
mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads gloominess upon their humour, and makes  
them grow sullen and unconvertible. *Chatter of the Sylph.*  
The gloominess in which sometimes the minds of such little in-  
men are involved, very often stands in need of disperse melan-  
cholics to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melan-  
choly. *Adams's Spectator, N° 175.*

GLOOMY, *adj.* [from gloom.]  
1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for  
want of light.

These were from without  
The growing miseries, which Adam saw  
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,  
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,  
Whole gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,  
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The surface of the earth is clearer or gloomier, just as the  
sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Dark of complexion.  
That fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,  
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis  
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.  
GLOOMY, *adj.* [from gloom.] Illustrious; honourable; deco-  
rated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect  
As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,  
My son now captive, hither hath inform'd  
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age  
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GLORIFICATION, *n. f.* [glorification, Fr. from glorify.] The  
act of giving glory.  
At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thank-  
giving for the preservation of you the last night, with the  
glorification of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLORIFY, *v. a.* [glorifier, French; glorificare, Latin.]  
1. To procure honour or praise to one.  
Two such silver currents, when they join,  
Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone  
Makes them fit sure, and glorifies the throne. *Daniel.*  
2. To pay honour or praise in worship.  
God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things,  
is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b. vi.*

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that  
time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that  
time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Good fellows, tell us here the circumstance,  
That we for thee may glorify the Lord. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
All nations shall glorify thy name. *Pf. lxxxvi. 9.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and  
proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments,  
which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.  
Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desper-  
ate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him  
they set up and glorify. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,  
But glorifies his pregnant pot,  
If by the way to him befall  
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.  
If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in him-  
self, and shall straightway glorify him. *Jo. xiii. 32.*  
Whom he justified, them he also glorified. *Rom. viii. 30.*  
The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other,  
resume its body again in a glorified manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLORIOUS, *adj.* [gloriosus, Latin; glorieux, French.]  
1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of  
the commendation of those they follow, taint business for  
want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all bra-  
very stands upon comparisons. *Bacon, Essay 55.*  
2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Let